

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 47.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £30,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [105]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.7

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BUIA, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINKVOS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed
among all Contributors of Business in proportion
to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

To be Let.
TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 1st APRIL, 1882,
THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in
the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

TO LET.
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [74]

Intimations.
RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS of the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PRIMO,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MIXER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.
FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).
SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
ALMONDS and NUTS.
VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAU ROTI (in Tins).
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).
FRICANDEAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in Oil.
CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatoes.
SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.
FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.
GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.
DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS
In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.
WINE S.

SAUTERNE.
PORTO.

SHERRY.
MARSALA.

BRANDY.
FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.
LIQUEUR S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.
ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOXER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.
PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).
VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.
And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS WITH COMPLETE VOCAL
SCORES:—

Il Trovatore (Verdi).....\$1.50. Bohemian Girl (Halle).....\$1.50. Grand Duchess (Offenbach).....\$1.50.
La Traviata (Verdi).....\$1.50. Le Barbier de Séville (Rossini).....\$1.50. Dinorah (Meyerbeer).....\$1.50.
Der Freischütz (Weber).....\$1.50. Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart).....\$1.50. Lily of Killarney (Hendel).....\$1.50.
Faust (Gounod).....\$1.50. Fra Diavolo (Auber).....\$1.50. Madame Angot (Lécocq).....\$1.50.
Rigoletto (Verdi).....\$1.50. Don Giovanni (Mozart).....\$1.50.

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.
ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

NEW SONGS.
Gipsy John.....Whyte McVillo.
Doubting Love.....Mora.
My Prince.....Percy Reeve.
Great Grandmother.....Molly.
My Love is Comic.....Whitley.
The Two Marys.....Whitley.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Messenger of Love Waltz.....Croote.
La Mascotte Quadrille.....Derausart.
Violette's Valse.....Waldteufel.
La Mascotte Valse.....Waldteufel.
Chère de Lune Valse.....Volli.
Venetian Valse.....Lorophin.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

SAYLE & CO'S SHOW ROOMS.
SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
THEIR
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

Amusements.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL DONOVAN.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING,
18th MARCH, 1882,
when will be produced
"LA SONNAMBULA."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
IL CONTE.....Signor CORTI.
TERESA MOLINARO.....Signora BERTOLINI.
AMINA.....Signora PINELLI.
ELVINO.....Signor VANZELLI.
ELIZA.....Signora SILINI.
ALESSIO.....Signor PATIERNO.
NOTARIO.....Signor BRUNETTI.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
FAMILY TICKETS.—Admitting 3 Persons,
6 Nights.....\$30.00
SINGLE TICKET.—Admitting 1 Person, 6
Nights.....\$10.00
STALLS.—For 3 Persons, 6 Nights.....\$20.00
STALLS.—For 1 Person, 6 Nights.....\$10.00

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle.....\$3.00.
Stalls.....\$2.00.
Pit.....\$1.00.

The Subscription List is now open at Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH'S.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, and at the Doors on the night of the
Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Performance to com-
mence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot
be admitted.

A. HÖFLICH,
Director and Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1882. [144]

NOTICE.
COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
IS NOW OPEN AT THE UNITED CLUB, STAUNTON
STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION CHURCH,
WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FREE OF
CHARGE.

BELL TARGETS!!! FLYING and STATIONARY
BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!!
ENGLISH and AMERICAN SPORTING
RIFLES!!!
Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 P.M., to all
respectable members of the community.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1882. [145]

Intimations.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the
Undersigned on or before NOON of THURS-
DAY, the 13th proximo, for the supply of 1,600
tons of TAKASIMA COAL, deliverable at the
Naval Coal Depot, Kowloon, in accordance with
the conditions on the printed Tender, which can
be obtained on application to the Naval Store-
keepers' Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is
reserved.
E. B. JOREY,
Naval Storekeeper.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [168]

Intimations.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr.
LEONG LUEN PO in Our Firm
CEASES from This Date.
Taiwanfo, 1st March, 1882. [143]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have
REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young
Man, as an ASSISTANT in a MERCANTILE
Office, or any other Establishment, salary
Moderate. Address "J. J. B." care of Office of
this Paper.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1882. [157]

Intimations.

HONGKONG CIVILIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS,
TO BE HELD ON
THE CRICKET GROUND,
ON
THURSDAY,
23rd March, 1882,
COMMENCING AT 2 P.M.

Open to Members and Visitors of the Hongkong
Club, the Club Germania, Commissioned Naval
and Military Officers, and to Members of the
Hongkong Cricket Club and the Victoria Rec-
reation Club, who joined on or before March
1st, 1882.

COMMITTEE:
Rev. F. C. STEPHENS, Lieut. O. E. RUCK, R.E.
K. N. F. A. NEWING, H. G. FINCHAM, Esq.,
D.A.C.G.
TON, R.M.L.I., Hon. W. M. DEANE,
Capt. HOWARTH (The Dr. Clapham,
Buff), A. COWAN, Esq.,
Lieut. H. F. HOLME, H. FOSSE, Esq.,
(The Buffs), W. HAYES, Esq.,
Lieut. J. CHARLEY, R. K. LEIGH, Esq.,
R.E.F., H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
E. MACKEAN, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

PROGRAMME.
1.—PUTTING THE SHOT.—No follow. One Hand,
7 foot run. 15-lb. shot.
2.—LONG JUMP.—Winners of Prizes at previous
meetings to be penalised 6 inches.
3.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Winners at pre-
vious meetings to be penalised 2 yards.
4.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Winners
at previous meetings to be penalised 5 yards.
5.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Winners at
previous meetings to be penalised 5 yards.
6.—BOYS' FLAT RACE, 200 YARDS.—Age under
15. Open to European schools.
7.—HIGH JUMP.—Winners at previous meetings
to be penalised 2 inches.
8.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.
9.—TUG OF WAR. (Trial Heats).

10.—VETERANS' FLAT RACE, 120 YARDS (Handi-
cap).—Open to all of 50 years old and upwards.
Winners of open events at this meeting to be
penalised 5 yards for each win.
11.—300 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).—
Handicap to be declared after the Quarter
Mile Flat Race.
12.—OBSTACLE RACE.
13.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—Winner of 1st
Prize at one meeting to be penalised 100 yards;
at two meetings to be penalised 150 yards;
at three meetings to be penalised 200 yards.
14.—CONSOLATION, 120 YARDS FLAT RACE.—
Open to all competitors who have not won a
prize.
15.—INTERNATIONAL TUG OF WAR.—Eight men
a side. All to be pulled over. Nationality to
be decided by that of the father.

N.B.—Entries to be sent in writing to the
Club Secretary, H.C.A.A.S., Hongkong
Club, Entree Gate at 6 P.M. on MONDAY,
the 20th March, 1882.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [171]

NOTICE.
THE Director of the Italian Opera Company,
Mr. A. HÖFLICH, will feel very much
obliged if the Gentleman who signed himself
"A Lover of Music" will send his card to the
OFFICE of this Paper.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1882. [172]

NOTICE.
Sale dated the 8th of November, 1879,
and duly Registered in the Supreme Court on
the 17th of November, 1879, the late EDWARD
CHARLES CHASTEL did assign unto WILLIAM
MCGREGOR SMITH all the STOCK-IN-TRADE,
MACHINERY, PROPERTY, GOODS, THINGS, and
EFFECTS therein mentioned, situate at No. 15,
Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and also the
BOOK DEBTS of the Firm of ED. CHASTEL and
COMPANY. The said WILLIAM MCGREGOR
SMITH having taken possession of the property
comprised in the said Bill of sale, ALL PER-
SONS INDEBTED to the said firm are hereby
informed that the said Book Debts will be col-
lected by the Undersigned under Power of At-
torney from the said WILLIAM MCGREGOR
SMITH, and are required to PAY the sums in
which they are respectively indebted ONLY upon
the receipt of the Undersigned.
Dated 16th day of March, 1882.
(Signed) D. SAYLE,
Attorney for the said
WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH.
[172]

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the
CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.,
at 3.30 P.M.
By Order,
E. GEORGE,
Secretary. [169]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the ELEVENTH
ORDINARY MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th March, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of Accounts
to 31st December, 1881.
The TRANSFER BOOK will be Closed from
the 16th to 24th March, both days included.
By Order of the Board,
D. MCLAURIN,
Acting Secretary. [151]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested
to send in a Statement of business contributed
during the Half Year ended December 31st,
1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the
Accounts will be CLOSED.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [120]

Shipping.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for ADELAIDE and all NEW ZEALAND and TAS-
MANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.
The Steamship

OCEAN.
R. R. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as
above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at
FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [161]

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
ENTRADA,
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above
Port on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at
FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [173]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 At Steamship
METAPEDIA,
Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the
above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.,
at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [170]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, &c.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer
TIVADICE,
Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [158]

FOR SYDNEY, VIA TAKAO.
THE Steamship
DECEML,
Captain Petersen, will be despatched as above
on or about 19th instant, and has room for a
limited quantity of light freight.
For Freight, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [159]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE 100 At British Steamship
ESCAMBIA,
Captain Purvis, will be despatched for the above
Port, on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1882. [135]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
THE American Ship
SUMATRA,
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship
FRITZ,
F. Lankenau, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [116]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. I. American ship
IMPORTER,
Allene, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [94]

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
EDWIN REED,
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [119]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
ONEIDA,
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [109]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
MARY WHITRIDGE,
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [114]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Barquentine
NELLY M. SLADE,
D. Gould, Master, will load for the above Port,
and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [184]

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
THE At British Bark
LUCIA,
C. Crowley, Master, will load for the above Ports
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1882. [124]

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at
the office of this paper, and will contain a Direc-
tory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia
comprised between Penang in the Straits Settle-
ments, and the Northern Ports, including For-
mosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties
between European countries and the United
States and the countries, East of the Straits,
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations have been applied to for information,
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have
been taken from the latest published official lists
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
a perfectly reliable *code mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,
be published at a Popular Price, and can be
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-
nary advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
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good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

A more triumphant vindication of Sir JOHN
POPE HENNESSY's general policy as Go-
vernor of Hongkong, than that contained
in his despatch to the Earl of KIMBERLEY,
dated 24th January, 1882, could not pos-
sibly have been desired by his most ardent
supporters. The complete collapse of the
factious Hongkong opposition, which from
time to time for years past has been threat-
ening to bring about His Excellency's
downfall, and cause his recall in disgrace,
could hardly have been anticipated even
by the distinguished members of the politi-
cal clique, although they must have known
right well on what a rotten pedestal they were
resting their fondest hopes. At every point
the Governor has not only vanquished his
opponents, but he has left behind him a
record of statesman-like measures, planned
and carried into effect during his term
of office, that has never been equalled in
the history of the Colony; a record that
will hand Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's name
down to future generations of Hongkong
residents as the most far-seeing and
liberal minded ruler that ever held the reins
of power in this dependency of the British
Crown.

We have no intention of going deeply
into the matter of the Estimates of 1882—
out of which so much economic capital has made
by our local contemporaries in the interests
of the special opponents of the Governor,
but it is impossible to carefully peruse the
remarkable covering despatch sent by His
Excellency to Lord KIMBERLEY on the 30th
of August last, and compare the matters
therein dealt with, with the detailed statistics
of the Colonial Treasurer's Reports
since Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY's time, without
being struck by the increased prosperity of
the Colony during the past few years. It
was, of course, only in the natural order of
things that altered times and improved cir-
cumstances would increase general pros-
perity, and therefore we are not disposed
to give credit to Governor HENNESSY which
is not actually his due, nor to admit that
the whole of his measures have been for
the public benefit, although there cannot
be a doubt that his general policy in
Hongkong has been of an advanced and
progressive character, the best fruits of
which will be reaped hereafter. His
Excellency is a capital letter writer, the
despatch now under review being a mas-
terpiece of diplomatic art.

In paragraph 6 Sir JOHN POPE HEN-
NESSY, very properly and very justly, we
think, in referring to the large revenue
obtained in 1880, and the anticipated in-
crease in come of the following years,
points to the connection between the revenue
of Hongkong and the progress of eastern
commerce, and shows how both appear to
be not unfavourably influenced by the
policy of treating the Chinese subjects
of Her Majesty on terms of perfect
equality with other residents in the
Colony. This has been the key-note
of His Excellency's form of Govern-
ment in Hongkong, and although it has

met with the strongest opposition, and
raised up a perfect cloud of enemies
against the daring politician who had the
courage of his opinion, to maintain that a
Chinese man who respected the laws and paid
his taxes had as much right to the protec-
tion and privileges of the Government as
any other British subject, who can doubt
in the face of stern facts, that it has proved
a striking success? And moreover outside
certain circles, where old fashioned auto-
cratic notions of British supremacy still
prevail, the Governor's general treatment
of the Chinese, and the encouragement he
has given in developing the commercial
prosperity of the native race, have met
with warm approval. It was a triumph of
no mean order for Governor HENNESSY to
be able to direct the attention of Lord
KIMBERLEY to a remarkable passage from
the speech in the Legislative Council of an
unofficial member, whose opinions ought
to carry great weight on such a question.
"I am sure every member of Council," re-
marked this gentleman, "joins with me in
congratulating your Excellency on our
financial position, and considering how
greatly our trade depends upon the in-
dustry of the Chinese population, I think
no impartial observer of our fail to recog-
nise how favourably your Excellency's con-
siderate and sympathising policy towards
the Chinese has operated upon the trade
of the place." How different are these
views from those so vehemently advocated
for so long in a portion of the local press;
what a contrast between the impartial
judgment of a gentleman, who was
thoroughly acquainted with his subject,
and the blatant blustering of excited
demagogues who were writing to orders!
It can now be generally accepted that the
best interests of the foreign and Chinese
traders are not opposed to each, and Go-
vernor HENNESSY is the first ruler in Hong-
kong who had the foresight to discover
this and the energy to prove it by practical
demonstration.

The references, in paragraph 11, to a
proposed Normal School form the weakest
point in the entire despatch. We have no
hesitation whatever in pronouncing this
scheme as quite impracticable and wholly
unnecessary. So far as we can gather, the
idea would appear to have originated with
Dr. EITEL, who certainly has a good claim
to be considered an authority on the edu-
cational requirements of the Colony, and it
is likely enough that whatever private
views His Excellency might have held on
the subject, would give way to the ripe
experience of the Inspector of Schools.
Theoretically, the scheme had much to
recommend it; as a practical measure,
judged from a practical standpoint, it should
have been shelved after the preliminary
inquiries in its probable usefulness and
prospects of ultimate success. Some men
are exceedingly liberal in laying out
money which is not their own, and in
this particular instance, we cannot but
conform to the opinion of Lord KIMBERLEY
that the proposed *parson's* of the Normal
College, or rather the expenditure recom-
mended by Dr. EITEL, was extremely
lavish and altogether beyond the value of
the results likely to be obtained, even if
the school proved pre-eminently successful.
To pay the principal of this college \$2,400
per annum with an allowance of \$180 for
house rent was, under existing cir-
cumstances, beyond wasteful extravagance;
it was a direct slight upon the principal
centre of Government education in this
Colony. That the principal of an institution
of this character should at once receive
\$240 per month, when the masters of the
Central School, experienced teachers like
Mr. FALCONER and Mr. ARTHUR after long
years of service were receiving a little
more than half that amount, was one of
those extraordinary measures which
passeth comprehension. For the liberal
proposals of the local Government the
gentleman selected for the berth was of course
in no way responsible, and no doubt he
was as much surprised as the outside public
at such unlooked-for munificence. However,
the Secretary of State declined to sanction
the scheme on the terms proposed, and,
although it is dragging out a lingering
existence it is doubtful if it will ever be-
come a permanent institution in our midst.

The encouragement given by Governor
HENNESSY and his predecessors to tree-
planting in the Colony, has already borne
good fruit. The appearance of our hills-
sides covered with young trees forms a
grand contrast to the rugged barrenness
of a few years ago, and there can be no
doubt that the beneficial results of our ex-
tensive afforestation from a sanitary point
of view, more than justifies the large sums
annually expended by this department.

The addition to the number of our street
lamps, under a special arrangement with
the Gas Company, is a desirable improve-
ment, which has already met with public
approbation; and it is noteworthy, in the
face of recent complaints as to the wretched
condition of our streets, that the expendi-
ture in maintenance and improvements is
always on the increase. The proposed

new Water Police Station, which we are
disposed to consider as a most necessary
adjunct to the proper performance of
police duties in the harbour and on the
adjacent peninsula, the Observatory, New
Gaoi, Water Works, and sundry other
important matters are only lightly dealt
with in this despatch, so we need not
specially refer to them here. The pro-
posed abolition of license fees on junks,
cargo-boats, and fishing boats appears to
us an altogether unnecessary measure,
but this and other important subjects
treated in subsequent despatches we can
deal with in a future issue.

THE Japanese corvette *Tsukuba Kan*, 12, Cap-
tain Kasama, which we announced on Thursday
last as on her way to this port, arrived in harbour
this morning, and shortly afterwards saluted
the Port, the Admiral, and the officer commanding
the *Stetich*. The *Tsukuba Kan* has left Japan
for a ten months' cruise, and will visit Australia,
probably calling at Hobart Town, Nelson, and
Auckland. She is without the foreign naval
officer which it has been considered necessary
hitherto to carry, a sign that Japanese naval
officers are able to do without the leading
strings to which they have been accustomed
since first adopting ships of foreign model. The
Tsukuba Kan will sail for the south on Saturday
next.

THE *Gazette* received by the mail yesterday
contains quite a number of promotions affecting this
command. In addition to that of Paymaster
Gamble to a lieutenancy, announced in another
place, the *Gazette* contains the following:—
Captain Stanforth of the Inniskillings to be
Major, *vice* J. W. F. Buxton, seconded for
service on the staff. Captain Stanforth has
already proceeded to the Straits Settlements with a
detachment of the Regiment. Captain George E.
Harley of "The Buffs" to be major, *vice* G.
A. Alexander, seconded. Quartermaster Ser-
geant Joseph Webb Fairley of the same corps to be
Quartermaster, *vice* W. G. Morgan, retired. Quar-
termaster Morgan, who is now serving
here, retires with the honorary rank of Major.

THE international five days' billiard match, 3,000
up, for 10,000 francs played at the Grand Hotel,
Paris, between the French and American cham-
pions, Vignaux and Slosson, ended in a clever
victory for the American, Vignaux having scored
but 2,553 when Slosson had made the 3,225.
The American spectators leaning that their
countryman had won, their exultation knew no
limit. Crowding round the board they pressed
forward to shake hands with Mr. Slosson, shouted
wild "hurrahs," and joined in various national
airs of a jubilant character. A *ush* was then
made to the telegraphic offices to transmit the
happy tidings to New York, and the victorious
champion was borne home in triumph. In the
previous matches played between these crack
players Vignaux has always been victorious.

ACCORDING to intelligence published by the
Turkistan *Gazette*, the Chinese *attache* in Tash-
kend, Dr. Yn Erkebov, has proceeded to Kuldja
as the bearer to General Friede of a proclamation
of Tsian Tsun Tsun, announcing that a complete
amnesty for all transgressions has been granted
by Bogda Khan to all the inhabitants, both Chi-
nese and Mahomedan, of the Ili territory. The
proclamation was posted up at all the mosques
in the city, and crowds of people assembled who
loudly expressed distaste of its contents and at-
tempted to tear it down. Precautionary mea-
sures were taken to protect Erkebov from insult,
and up to the present there has been no actual dis-
turbance, though considerable excitement pre-
vails. Erkebov started on his return to Tash-
kend under an escort of Cossacks, as he had
discovered that the Dzungars were inimically
disposed towards him.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* ob-
serves that the Extraordinary Mission which has
been appointed to convey to the Sultan the Order
of the Black Eagle will leave on Tuesday next,
and proceed to Constantinople *via* Trieste. The
appointment of this Mission is certainly a proof
of the great friendship that prevails between
Turkey and Germany, but it ought not to be re-
garded as anything more. It is true that the
Porte recently sent to the German Embassy at
Stamboul the names of two German civil servants
and ten military men whose services it desired
to engage, but there is no foundation for the re-
ports that have been circulated that the Turkish
Ambassador in Berlin has received a promise
that the Porte shall be supplied with as many
German officials as it requires. The only pro-
mise that was made was that no hindrance should
be offered to any German who desired to enter
the service of Turkey.

In three remand cases, in which jinnicks
coolies are charged with obtaining goods by frau-
dulent means from the firms of McEwen Frickel
& Co. and Fournier & Co., and one coolie with
attempting to obtain goods fraudulently from the
firm of Lane, Crawford & Co., Inspector Lindsay,
in charge of the cases, applied this morning for
a further remand to enable him to continue his
enquiries into the swindles; and in two of the
cases he asked that the defendants be allowed
out on bail to assist him in his enquiries, which
was granted. The cases were further remanded
accordingly by Dr. Stewart. Inspector Lindsay
also applied for a remand, to enable him to pro-
duce his witnesses, in two other cases, up for the
first time, in which Anthony Santos Spencer, 14,
of Hongkong, a schoolboy, is charged with frau-
dently obtaining from Mrs. J. F. Rose, on the 2nd
instant, three umbrellas, and attempting to
obtain fraudulently from Mr. C. L. Thevenin, on

the 4th instant, three pairs of boots and one pair
of shoes. Dr. Stewart also granted a remand in
these cases. The series of swindles lately per-
petrated on storekeepers in the Colony are at
length in a fair way of being brought home to
the guilty party or parties.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail
closing at Singapore at 4 p.m. on Monday, the
20th instant.

A TELEGRAM received late yesterday afternoon
states that the details of the earthquake at Costa
Rica were greatly exaggerated in the previous
announcement.

We learn by wire that the House of Commons
agreed to the Ministerial motion to adjourn the
debate after a protracted discussion on Mr.
Finlay's Bill for amending the Land Act, the
Chief Secretary for Ireland admitting that revision
was necessary if the bill in the Commons continues.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on February the 6th
the Chief Judge had before him the case of the
O'Donoghue, M.P., on whose behalf an offer of
3s. 4d. in the pound was made. This offer was
to be considered by the creditors, and the hearing
was adjourned for the purpose.

We are glad to learn that the differences between
the Canons Tercentenary Committee and Mr.
Bastos, Jr., the well-known Macao advocate,
caused by the pamphlet written by the last-named
gentleman some two years ago, and which at one
time threatened to lead to proceedings in the
supreme Court, have been amicably adjusted, and
referred to the arbitration of mutual friends.

The numerous friends in the Colony of Pay-
master Sergeant Gamble of the Inniskillings, will
be pleased to hear that he has been gazetted to
a lieutenancy in the Northamptonshire Regiment
(formerly the 48th Foot), at present stationed in
Tipperary. Lieutenant Gamble, it will be remem-
bered, passed a very creditable examination here
for a commission some time ago. He proceeds
home in the troopship *Tyne* to join his corps.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON gave his farewell per-
formance in the City Hall Theatre last night to
a good house, performing a few feats which he
had not previously presented to his Hongkong
audiences. In accordance with his announce-
ment the Professor distributed a large number
of presents amongst the audience, including a
diamond ring and a watch, and the method in
which this was done gave entire satisfaction
and was the cause of frequent applause.

A GREAT fire is stated to have taken place on
the 8th ultimo in Devonport Dockyard. It broke
out in a building used as stores for hemp and
junk, and is supposed to have originated from
spontaneous combustion. A boundless supply
of water was available to subdue the flames, and
some two thousand soldiers, sailors, and dock-
yard labourers were engaged in the work. The
fire, however, raged for about two hours. The
damage is estimated at about £20,000.

A COOIE named Chun Atak, with a predilection
for roast goose, was charged before Mr. Wode-
house this morning with stealing a piece of that
savoury meat, valued at twenty cents, from a
stall in Queen's Road West, and, the charge
being proved, was relegated to two hours in the
stocks at the scene of the offence. The unlucky
wight had not even the satisfaction of enjoying
the tit-bit, the piece of goose which he was
accused of stealing having been produced in Court
as damning evidence against him.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A number of Irish fellow residents assem-
bled at St. Patrick's Hall last evening to do honor
to the Patron Saint of Ireland. The Hall was
hung with various flags, and, through the kindness
of Mrs. Fleming, an excellent tea was provided
for the military, naval men, and police who at-
tended, as also their wives and children. Tea
being finished, addresses suited to the occasion
were delivered by Father Borghetti, Mr. J. J. Francis,
the latter gentleman being introduced
to the audience by Mrs. Fleming, in her
own droll way, as "a regular fishman, a tho-
rough soldier, and one that has the gift of the gab."
In the course of his address, Mr. Francis alluded
to the recent narrow escape of the Queen, and
called upon all present to join him in wishing
Her Most Gracious Majesty a long and happy
life, and a happy and prosperous reign, and at its
close called for three cheers for His Holiness the
Pope, three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen,
and "one more" for Mrs. Fleming, all of which
were heartily given. Mrs. Fleming also made a
humorous speech which created much laughter,
and displayed no inconsiderable oratorical powers.
The speeching over, a dancing stage, presented
by Mr. Coxon, was erected, upon which two
"Broths of boys" belonging to the Inniskillings,
exhibited, in character, the grace and beauty of
the Irish jig, and in several Irish songs the
flowery, humorous language which distinguishes
the ballad-makers of the Emerald Isle. Mr.
Fleming also made a contribution to the vocal
portion of the entertainment in the shape of one
of Moore's melodies, "The Meeting of the Waters,"
which she sang with much feeling. Several recita-
tions were also given, and altogether a very enjoy-
able evening was spent. We should not omit to
mention that a presentation of a handsome silver
bouquet-holder and card-case was made to Mrs.
Fleming by the Irish soldiers of the Inniskillings,
as a mark of their respect on their going away,
and in recognition of that lady's many estimable
qualities, and kindnesses to them whilst here.
A feature of the evening was an address by Mr.
Ng Hing sang, the Chinese pupil who returned
thanks to His Excellency the Administrator on
the occasion of the recent distribution of prizes
at St. Joseph's College. This gentleman mounted
the stage, and spoke with remarkable fluency
for a considerable time on Irish and other topics,
quoting largely from various authors. He bids
fair to become a distinguished orator in the future.
The music was supplied by a violin and a piano,
the latter being presided at by Miss Bush.

School patron—Well, Mr. Syntax, you have a
very fair school here. Mr. Syntax—Yes, sir, the
school is well enough but the curriculum is de-
fective. Patron—What the curriculum defect-
ive? We must see the architect at once about
it, and have it raised a few feet higher.

FIRE AT WANCHAI.

The peaceful maternal slumbers of many
residents were disturbed at about a quarter to
seven o'clock a.m. to-day by the sound of the
inevitable fire bell, which rang out loud and
clear on the sultry morning air, its province on
this occasion having been to notify the inhabitants
of the Colony that a fire had broken out in an
easterly direction. The scene of the conflagra-
tion was in Kat-On street, in Wanchai, in
one of a block of Chinese houses lying in the
valley formed by the hills round the base of
which circles Kennedy Road until it reaches
its termination near the Gap leading to
Happy Valley. The fire is reported to have
originated in the cook-house at the back, whence
it rapidly spread until it had enveloped the whole
of the house—a two-storied one—in its destructive
grasp; and when manual engine No. 7, from No.
2 Police station—the first to come up—arrived on
the scene, the house was unroofed and completely
gutted, leaving nothing to be done save to pre-
vent the flames spreading and involving the
adjoining houses on both sides. This was a
matter of no great difficulty, and although the
house on the west of the burned one slightly
caught, a stream of water from a hose soon obvi-
ated all danger in that direction. The burned
house is reported to have been occupied by
grass-cutters, who are said to have had a
quantity of dried grass stored in it, the inflam-
mable nature of which may, perhaps, account for
the rapidly with which the flames spread and
gutted the house before any assistance had
arrived. Two Chinese manual engines were on
the scene, that of the Nam Pak Hong and another
belonging to a hong in Jervois Street, but there
was in reality no need for their services. No. 6
Government manual also came up, but was not
worked, No. 7 manual, which was dragged up to
the hill above the house and worked admirably,
being quite sufficient for all purposes. Mr.
McEwen, the Superintendent of the Government
Fire Brigade was present, also Mr. Horspool, the
Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, as well
as several members of the Government and
Volunteer Fire Brigades. Crowds of Chinese
lined the hill above to the west, and when all
was nearly over, a herd of goats descended the
hill on to Kennedy Road near its termination, and
from that point of vantage, appeared to survey the
crowd in the valley below with much interest.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

There is nothing particularly startling in last
night's *China Mail*, if we except the specula-
tions which the worthy leader writer indulges
in as to what new line Governor HENNESSY has
taken in his attempt "to hoodwink the Home
Authorities" in the matter of the conversion of
the old Lock Hospital into a General Hospital.
As the speculations alluded to and the polite
reference to the Governor are not likely either
to injure or interest any body in Hongkong or
elsewhere, we need not dwell on them here.

Our contemporary hears "that the threatened
spoliation of the Botanic Garden-ground is so
regarded by H.E. Administrator Tonnochy that
he declines to take the responsibility of taking
such a step—the proximity of the land to the
"garden on the hill" notwithstanding. The
community generally, we doubt not, will entirely
agree that discretion, in this case, is by far the
better part of valour. Hon. W. H. Marsh will,
doubtless extirpate the absurd idea altogether." We
candidly avow that we are quite in the dark as
to what the threatened spoliation of the
Botanic Garden ground" actually means, and
we should imagine that Mr. Administrator Ton-
nochy is in a similar state of darkness. The
cringing allusion to the "Hon. W. H. Marsh"
is of course easily understood; but it may fairly
enough be asked if this contemptible "butting"
of an official, of whose views on the subject at issue
the *China Mail* can know absolutely nothing,
is calculated to maintain the dignity of an in-
dependent press!

The author of "Editorial Notes" is evidently
getting hard up for subjects to dilate upon. His
latest piece of advice to the Chinese, to under-
take the wholesale manufacture of "Telegraphic
Insulators," as "China possesses the advantage
of possessing the raw material in a natural state
and in unlimited quantities—conditions which do
not elsewhere obtain" (sic) should have appeared
in the comic morning journal, such ill-timed
levity being decidedly out of place in the columns
of the special champion of the missionaries.

The same writer informs us that "a rumour is
afloat that Labuan will be incorporated with the
Straits Settlements," such a rumour may pos-
sible be afloat in the capacious brain of this fer-
tile genius, but certainly not elsewhere.

Our evening journal takes strange liberties with
its readers. Last night's two columns of the
China Mail's valuable space is occupied by
what are said to be "Late Telegrams" taken
from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*.
They are "late" telegrams without a doubt, but
hardly in the sense meant by our enterprising
contemporary. The dates of these telegraphic
items run from January 23rd to February 2nd,
there being not a single item of a later date.
The public are perfectly well aware that the
English mail which arrived yesterday brought
news from home up to February 1st actually
eight days later than the latest of these "Late
Telegrams." "We cannot help speculating (as
to what new line" the *China Mail* will take in
attempting "to hoodwink" its easily satisfied
constituency.

The *Mail* gives us one more opportunity of
directing attention to its great enterprise. The
Fochow items in last night's paper appeared in
the *Telegraph* on the 13th inst.—only five days ago.
The *Daily Press* has made the startling dis-
covery that a system of "petting" the prisoners
in Victoria Gaol actually exists. The morning
oracle further boldly expresses the belief that the
"petting" system will have to be abandoned.
Before writing any more articles on criminal
statistics, crime in this Colony, and treatment of crimi-
nals we would recommend our contemporary's
leader-writer to make himself somewhat more ac-
quainted with these several subjects. A visit
to the Gaol and half an hour's conversation with
any one of our intelligent police inspectors would
open his eyes to the truth of the matter, and
enlighten ignorance, which, in a supposed leader
of public opinion, is simply deplorable.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Khiva*, Captain Scriven, with the English mail of the 10th February, arrived here yesterday evening. The subjoined telegrams are taken from our Indian files:—

PARIS, 21st February.
M. Roustan has been recalled from Tunis. It is reported he has been appointed French Minister at Washington.

LONDON, 26th February.
It is denied that Prince Bismarck has demanded explanations from the Russian Government regarding the speech made by General Skobeleff to the Serbian students at Paris.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill introduced by M. Tirard that English goods be subject to the most favoured nation clause.

LONDON, 27th February.
Mr. Gladstone called a meeting of Liberal members today to consider the action of the Lords and the general course of business and to state the views of the Government generally. Mr. Gladstone declared that he would allow nothing to impair the administration of the Land Act. This declaration met with the unanimous approval of the meeting.

Severe fighting in Herzegovina; several thousand desolate immigrants have forcibly entered Montenegro.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone this evening moved to postpone the order of the day. A compromise, he said, would have been possible had the Lords agreed to include an enquiry into the judicial operations of the Land Act.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the proposed Channel Tunnel has been published. Any tunnel, he says, is objectionable, on account of the extreme danger it would entail upon England. He does not think it would be useful to defend our coast from attack. "A tunnel once made," he says, "its approaches on this side might be seized by a coup de main by an enemy who could at the same time take care to get at once into his position all the electrical apparatus planned to destroy the tunnel or render it useless for a time. Such a seizure might be carried out by a force of 2,000 men any night, who could suddenly pounce upon the approaches on this side. If that were done by some body or other, it would at once place us at the mercy of the enemy, for in four or five hours afterwards our support could be sent through the tunnel to their support, and before daybreak in the morning the tunnel would have completely passed into the enemy's possession, and could be used as a *titre de pont*, from which a great army could set forth against London, and with the seizure of London ends the existence of England's power." Mr. Gladstone does not believe that the tunnel would in the least degree increase our commercial relations, or lessen the risk of war breaking out. The facilities of communication between France and Germany, or between the North and Southern States of America, did nothing to prevent or mitigate war.

The death is announced of Commander Edward Garret, R.N., aged 60, a naval officer who had enjoyed the unique distinction of having been in the receipt of half-pay for nearly 70 years. He entered the navy as far back as 1806, as midshipman. He subsequently joined the *Majestic*, bearing the flag in the North Sea and Baltic of Vice-Admiral T. M. Russell, and on his return from China, whither he had proceeded with a convoy in the *Grampus*, he became attached in 1822 to the *Royal Oak*, flagship of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. When afterwards on the coast of America the deceased, as master's mate, assumed command of a tender in which he co-operated in the attack on New Orleans in 1814-15. On the 16th February in the latter year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and placed in charge of the *Esperanza*, cutter, leaving that vessel, however, the following September, since which time he had been unemployed on the half-pay list.

The *Thalia*, 8, wooden corvette, Captain E. J. Church, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Nevill Salmon, V.C., made a preliminary trial of her machinery last week when she attained an average speed of eleven knots, with a steam pressure of 20.3 lbs. She will leave for the Cape in a few days.

The 21st March has been fixed for the launch of the double turret armour-clad *Colossus* at Portsmouth. Her launching weight will be 4,073 tons, or something like 400 tons more than the *Invincible* when launched from the same shipyard.

Major-General J. N. Sargent, C.B., is gazetted a major-general on the staff of the army, with a view to his commanding the troops in China, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, vice Lieutenant-General W. Donovan, who vacates that appointment consequent on promotion. By his appointment to command of the troops in the Far East, Major-General J. N. Sargent, C.B., escapes compulsory retirement in October next, as but for his selection he would, no doubt, have had to go under the five years' Unemployment Clause on that date. He has passed for employment under the heads of the following officers now unemployed, and who are liable to compulsory retirement this year, viz.:—Major-General B. H. Strickland, A.C.G. Chichester, W. A. Stratton, J. W. Cox, C.B., R. W. Lowry, C.B., T. Lightfoot, C.B., and W. F. Macbean. Major-General Sargent served with distinction in the China war of 1860 as second lieutenant-colonel of the Buffs, being twice mentioned in despatches. He was appointed commandant of the Taku Forts and Allied Commission, and was commended, by Sir R. Napier for "good judgment, determination, and high military qualities," and recommended to the Commander-in-Chief by Sir Hope Grant.

The following terms of a proposed agreement between this officer to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness. He was one of the most active and useful officers in the field, who was in a position of great responsibility, and who performed his duties to my entire satisfaction." (C.B., and medal with clasp.)

In the House of Commons on the 9th February, Mr. Dilwyn asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to lay upon the table of the House without delay the whole of the correspondence connected with the several applications which have been made for a Royal Charter to enable a company or body of capitalists to exercise jurisdiction in North Borneo, together with the text of the Charter recently granted to the British North Borneo Company. Sir C. Dilke said the correspondence referred to will be found in the papers relating to the affairs of Sooloo and Borneo, and to the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the British North Borneo Company, which are about to be laid upon the table forthwith, and which will contain a copy of the charter.

An exchange says that America contains more patriots than any other country in the world. No sooner does a statesman become a member of the Cabinet than he appoints his son for duty in his country's service.

A strange discovery has been made in the vicinity of Aberfeldy by some labourers who were draining a field by the roadside, when they came upon an old iron box, which, when opened, was found to contain 20 old muskets with flintlocks and six large pistols. A faded document was also found, which, being deciphered, was seen to be from Captain Rodick to Lieutenant C. of Aberfeldy, and directed the carrying out of full penalty against a certain Murphy. It is remembered that a man named Murphy was murdered 60 years ago, and the discovery is believed to be a relic of Whiteboyism.

We learn from Sofia that some Turkish officers and soldiers have massacred a Christian family at Luca, a village in Macedonia, and carried off four men, three women, six children, and 2,000. The villages around Castoria are being plundered, and anarchy reigns, it is said, throughout all Macedonia.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild purchased for his wife the famous necklace of pearls sold for \$134,000 at the auction of Mme. Blanca's jewels. The Monaco lady's diamond-studded fan was, by the way, valued at \$25,000.

"LA SONNAMBULA."

We would remind our readers that the Italian Opera Company will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening in the well-known and popular opera "La Sonnambula." This melodrama of Italian opera was written by Rossini, and the music composed by the celebrated maestro Bellini. The following brief sketch of the plot and incidents may prove interesting to those who have not previously seen the opera on the stage:—

The scene is laid in a village in Switzerland, and the drama opens with the rejoicings of the inhabitants in honour of the nuptials of *Aminta*, an orphan, and *Elio*, a young and wealthy landowner. The festivities dispense *Lisa*, the proprietress of the village hostelry, who aspires to be a *Sonnambula*, the gift of a cent of the passions of jealousy and revenge with coldness and disdain the attentions of *Alfredo*, a simple-hearted peasant, who excites her anger by organizing the demonstration in honour of the approaching wedding. This demonstration awakens *Aminta* from her slumbers, and she quits her dwelling with *Theresa* to return thanks to her neighbours for their good wishes. The time for the marriage ceremony arrives, and the contract is being signed, when the village is startled by the crack of whips and the clatter of wheels, indicating the arrival of some important personage. This proves to be the Count *Rodolpho*, who evinces an interest in the scene around him, and pays such marked attention to the bride elect, that *Elio* becomes jealous of him. The night darkens, and *Theresa* warns the villagers to proceed to their homes, as the place is said to be haunted. The stranger, however, treats the superstition with ridicule, and retires into the inn. All present went their way homeward with the exception of *Elio* and *Aminta*, who slightly upbraid each other, and finally agree to mutual concessions.

The scene now changes to the Count's sleeping apartment, whither he is conducted by *Lisa*. Tempted by her coquettish manner, he converses familiarly with her, when he is interrupted by a noise without. *Lisa* conceals herself in a closet, dropping her handkerchief as she flies thither, and the Count perceives a graceful figure in white standing on the balcony outside his casement. He recognises *Aminta*, walking in her sleep; she enters the room, and he determines not to disturb her, but leaves her, as he supposes, alone. *Aminta* then flies from her concealment, and runs to awake *Elio*. After a short time the villagers present themselves, and are surprised to find *Aminta* in the Count's apartment. *Lisa* then enters with *Elio*. *Aminta* awakes, and becomes for the first time aware of her position. She is spurned by lover and friends, who disbelieve all assurances of her innocence, and *Elio* quits her, overcome by disappointment and regret. Some days afterwards, while *Aminta* is walking with *Theresa*, *Elio* appears, and she again implores him to believe her innocent. He, however, is inexorable, and is subsequently prevailed upon by *Lisa* to accept her hand. As *Elio* and *Lisa* are departing, the Count, who has been watching them, is met by the Countess, who endeavours to explain the mystery, but *Elio* remains incredulous, when, from the window of a neighbouring mill *Aminta* is seen to emerge, in a state of somnambulism. She crosses a plank bridge, and descending a flight of insecure steps, appears suddenly amongst her neighbours, and utters expressions in her sleep which prove her attachment to *Elio*, who is now persuaded of her innocence and restores to her finger a ring, snatched thence in the first transport of his anger. The story is then brought to a conclusion by the returning consciousness of *Aminta*, the exclamations of the villagers, and the restoration of all parties to happiness except *Lisa*, who is overcome by shame at the revelation of the fact that her handkerchief has been discovered in the Count's room.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

It appears now definitely settled, says the *Foochow Herald* that China is to have railways; but, with the contrary character of the Chinese, they may not be allowed to introduce and develop the scheme purely and solely by themselves, and of their own accord, without the slightest shade of compulsion. Considering the repugnance the Chinese had to this method of locomotion, we can only account for their so suddenly entertaining an idea which they so recently repulsed, to Liu Ta Jen's report after his visit to England, which has recently occasioned a "change to come to the vision of their dreams."

Although this Minister assumed an air of the most utter indifference whilst viewing our locomotive and other machinery, and in fact pressed for an opinion gave one adverse to the utility of such machinations, still there is very little doubt his Highness quietly, though fully, appreciated these inventions he deemed it policy to condemn. Shanghai is of course selected for chief railway depot, and landed property is therefore naturally becoming enhanced in value. The railway itself is to be constructed for the adaptation of only passenger and light freight traffic, and will extend up the Yangtze valley as far as Nanking. We further understand that Japan is tendering for the contract, which we have little doubt she could execute sufficiently satisfactorily as to answer the Chinese requirement; whilst certainly, if their estimate is anything reasonable, the contract should justly be given to that country.

DISCOVERIES OF MINERALS IN JAPAN.

The *Nichi Shinbun* mentions that a man, by name Shinoda Utsunokue, who is now engaged in the gold mines at Hiji, Mogami district, Uzen province, has inspected various mountainous regions in Miyagi Ken at the request of the Prefect, and discovered upwards of two hundred veins of gold, silver, copper, and lead, and specimens of different kinds of stone. Samples of these discoveries have been sent to Mr. Yamakouchi, the Assistant Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and by him submitted to His Majesty the Emperor. It has been decided by the Commissioners for the construction of the New Imperial Palace that the products shall be used for the ornamentation of the buildings, with the twofold object of proving the national wealth of the Empire and of dispensing with foreign articles. Therefore orders have been issued for the manufacture of mantel-pieces, water-lasins, &c. have been given to Messrs. Shinoda and Totsuka, who accordingly have already made and forwarded to the authorities several articles, including pillars made of coloured granite. It is said to be the opinion of the discoverer that, as mineral products are so abundant in Miyagi Prefecture, they should exist in large quantities in many other parts of the Empire; and that therefore the best way to enrich this country is the development of the mining industry.—*Japan Mail*.

We learn from Sofia that some Turkish officers and soldiers have massacred a Christian family at Luca, a village in Macedonia, and carried off four men, three women, six children, and 2,000. The villages around Castoria are being plundered, and anarchy reigns, it is said, throughout all Macedonia.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild purchased for his wife the famous necklace of pearls sold for \$134,000 at the auction of Mme. Blanca's jewels. The Monaco lady's diamond-studded fan was, by the way, valued at \$25,000.

SLAVERY.

It is not very easy to understand what object Sir John Smale and his friends of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science have set themselves in their crusade against the so-called domestic slavery in Hongkong. A cry of 20,000 human beings held in bondage in a British colony is no doubt a very taking one with which to go before the home public, and it would be easy to find crowds of worthy well-meaning people ready to lift up their hands in amazement and join in demanding that this scandal on the British name should at once and for ever be put a stop to. But these same enthusiasts would be somewhat pained to know what, to do on learning that the laws against slavery are just as stringent in Hongkong as in England, and that the Courts of Justice are even to the last subject complainant in the one place as much as in the other; and further that during all these years not one out of a large number of so-called slaves has come forward to complain or to claim protection against their oppressor. The natural inference that common sense would draw from this is that there can be nothing very far wrong, and it is surely the extreme of philanthropy to insist on releasing an innocent grievance of which no one complains and by which no one is hurt. The speakers who took part in the discussion of the subject at the delivery of Sir John's address seem to have been sensible of this difficulty, for no one had any particular remedy to suggest, and they seem to have been satisfied with the assurance that the whole subject would be brought before the House of Commons at an early date. We shall thus doubtless hear more about it in due course; but in the meantime it may not be unprofitable to lay before our readers the salient features of the system of domestic servitude, as it actually obtains in China, and of course among the Chinese residents of Hongkong.

The Chinese themselves often class together hired servants and bought servants under the same category as *slaves*, so that it is fairly an arguable question whether the ordinary significance of the term slavery is applicable to any class of individuals in this country. But not to quibble about terms, we shall use it to denote those whose services are transferred from one person to another of whom undoubtedly a large class exists. The origin of ownership is to be found in the almost absolute control which the law of China gives to a parent over his child. By alleging that a parent can sell a son or daughter, and the purchaser acquires all the rights which the parent had, and this, with the exception of criminal slaves, is the only mode in which servitude can originate, for though the children of slave parents are themselves slaves to the original master, they cannot be sold away to a new master except by their own parents. Sales are confined entirely to the cases of young children. A grown-up son could not be sold at least against his will, and an adult male who had been bought, when a child, could not be resold, for the simple reason that no one would care to buy him; and that because there is no effective means of preventing his running away or of compelling him to work. His services could not be turned to useful account, and therefore he is valueless. The only purpose for which male children are bought, roughly speaking, is that of adoption. A childless family or widow purchases a son in order that after rearing him up in kindness he may be the prop and stay of old age. In no case is this ever done as a mercantile transaction to make money by a resale. With girls, however, it is somewhat different. They cannot be resold, but they may be sold as wives, and their services are more under control and more valuable. They are largely bought young, and reared up in order to be resold at an enhanced value either as servants or concubines. In the latter case, the period of bondage practically comes to an end, for though technically the power of resale remains with the master of the household, yet it cannot be exercised after the concubine has borne a son, and in any case it never is exercised except for serious delinquencies. In the case of those that continue slaves, law and custom both demand that the master should find them a partner in marriage. If they are married to a free person, they of course also become free; and the children are free; but even if married to another slave they cannot afterwards be sold away from one another, nor can their children be taken from them.

In regard to coercion, the master has generally the same power over his slaves as he has over his own children. He may correct them to any degree of severity he pleases, and even to kill them entails but a nominal penalty. Offences against their masters are punishable by the Magistrate in the same degree as offences by children; that is very much more severely than between equals, and it is curious to note that hired servants are generally in the same predicament.

The system is one in which there is room for abuse, no doubt; but as a matter of fact abuses seldom or never occur. In Hongkong the question is complicated by its connection with the social evil and the prevalence of kidnapping, and so far as the efforts of Sir John Smale and his friends are directed against crimes of that nature, they have our warmest sympathies, but to raise an outcry against the Chinese system of domestic servitude in general is only to mislead public benevolence and throw away their chances of effecting some good where it is most needed. Chinese slavery will correct itself as the people advance in wealth and intelligence, and meantime at the cost of a theoretical evil it effects in many cases a practical good. At the cost of a nominal servitude many children are rescued from premature death.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Some further correspondence on the opium trade has taken place on both sides. Sir George Birdwood, in a further letter to *The Times*, says:—The vital question at the bottom of the subject—namely, the chemical composition of opium smoke—is one, not for further popular discussion, but for scientific experiment. The essential fact, or alleged fact, on my side is that none of the active principles of opium are volatilizable, and, moreover, that in order to place this fact beyond dispute, I have made arrangements for obtaining from Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Canton, and Shanghai sufficient samples of the different kinds of *chandoos* prepared at each of these places, together with the pipes, lamps, &c., in common use, in order that the chemistry of opium smoking may be experimentally tested in this country. My point is, that none of the active principles of opium are volatilizable—*i.e.*, smokable. The falsity of that fact must first be proved before my view can be legitimately gained. But so far as science has yet determined, it is an established fact, and that being so, I will only add, in reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's twitting, that most certainly Mr. Archibald's smoke opium would not in the slightest degree sullied the spotlessness of lawn, or even archangels, without contamination to their shining essences of ethereal light.

Mr. Donald Matheson, writing to the same journal, says:—The delightful simplicity with which Sir George Birdwood sweeps away every possible quibble of conscience from the mind of John Bull on the subject of opium smoking may well be compared to the first fascinating whiff from the pipe; for its repetition may lead to fatal results. To place opium smoking on a par with

tobacco smoking makes the anti-opium agitation as ridiculous as four British Governments were to lead a crusade against the use of cigarettes. Let me give one simple fact in reply. Of more than twenty churches of societies represented in China by more than 100 Protestant missionaries, it is an indispensable condition of admission to church membership that there should be entire abstinence from the use of opium. One of their number, speaking at a conference of missionaries at Shanghai, in 1877, said:—"We who live among these people . . . can alone conceive the extent and power of this dreadful scourge. It is sweeping over the land like a dreadful hurricane, destroying the very life-blood of the people." Put in contrast with this the use of wine, beer, and spirits in this country, for which no one but the extreme fanatic would depict a person from church membership, and we perceive the difference between opium and alcohol. The only possible parallelism is the use of opium with the abuse of alcohol.

Mr. Boulger also contributes a letter bearing on the recent proposed increased import duty on opium into China to 150 per cent. At the base, clause it will be obvious, and is admitted by the Emperor himself that the consent of the British Government is necessary to make this decision valid, as the effect is in flagrant contravention of the terms of the treaty arrangement, which fixed the import duty at 150 per cent. The Viceroy of Nankin is the celebrated Tso Tsung T'ang, the successful commander in Central Asia, and in another capacity, the recognised leader of the old China party at Peking. Had he and those with whom he is connected the power, opium is not the only foreign article that would come under their ban; they would at a stroke put a stop to all foreign intercourse. Nor will the effect allow him to quibble, but the importation of opium into China has much practical effect. The amount of opium imported within his jurisdiction is small; and, small as it is, it can evade a prohibitive tax by following a different avenue into China. No far as the actual result it might just as well never have been issued; but then its publication will do no harm to anybody, and it will enable Tso Tsung T'ang to say that he has been consistent in his views, and that he is a worthy champion of the traditional customs of China. The Peking authorities are still divided among themselves upon this subject as upon many others, but the object they have mainly at heart is the increase of the revenue, with the development of the national resources. Opium helps the former without injuring or retarding the latter. Therefore they are growing opium over the better half of the country, granting monopolies for its sale in Kwangtung, and no doubt, taking diplomatic steps to obtain the right to place as high a duty on its importation as the nature of the demand will allow. The peculiar powers granted to Tso as Viceroy of Nankin will have little or no effect upon the consumption of opium, nor will they interfere with the other objects of the Government. They gratify a successful general, and they tend to exalt the moral sentiment of the nation. We may set this edict aside as a skilful move in party politics, or as another to the manifest inconsistencies of Chinese practice.—*London and China Express*.

THE SHANGHAI THEATRE.

The New Lyceum Theatre is an institution of a semi-public nature. It was not built by a public subscription, but those who contributed the money did so with a more or less public object in view. They got debentures bearing interest for their money, and therefore a convertible security. People did not go to it as a speculation, but with a view to aid the general amusement, and to be able to get some of their money back again if they wished. A great many people have sold their twenty-five tael debentures at a considerable discount; a number of debentures changed hands at 15, or about 50 per cent. discount. The interest of 8 per cent. per annum was unpaid for several years, and it was not until Mr. John Jack's dramatic company, and Signor Capelli's operatic company came here in 1879 that a flow of back dividends fell upon the fortunate purchasers of the depreciated debentures. Now the debenture holders are refreshed with some dividends, and they are fairly satisfied with the existing state of things. But not so the A.D.C. The amateur actors feel acutely the cruelty of being exposed to competition of even tenth-rate professionals, and they desire to control the theatre. Accordingly a scheme is on foot to enable the A.D.C. to acquire its control. Renters are to subscribe 150,000 taels, and have tickets for A.D.C. performances. Nobody but renters are to have tickets for the A.D.C. performances. There is to be no gallery. The A.D.C. perceive that the time is gone past for men in women's attire to endeavour to impress upon the spectators by a wretched imitation of feminine graces. Shanghai is no longer prepared to make believe in "the old woman of the A.D.C.," that theatrical of a spiteful elderly female, with three new dresses in one night, is a relic of by-gone times. So real ladies are to act. But the historic genius that exists amongst the ladies, and the happy-go-lucky of the A.D.C. are to be permitted to enjoy these Thespian treats. There are to be no gods in the gallery; only the symmas and their friends in the stalls and dress circle.

The *quid pro quo* offered by the renters of the A.D.C. to the debenture holders is the payment of the interest on the debentures of eight per cent. we believe. When the Theatre was first projected, it was expected that the comparatively precarious revenue, derivable from a larger and more certain income, obtained from professional actors. The importance of Shanghai as a growing and prosperous community, it was then said, is sufficiently recognized abroad to ensure the frequent advent here of theatrical companies, whenever they can rely upon finding a safe and commodious home amongst us. So ran the prospectus upon which people were asked to take shares. The plan was eventually carried out, with the assistance of the Recreation Fund, and the theatre was changed to debentures, and when the shares were freed from the debenture debt, it is to remain in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the public. As we understand the scheme at present mooted, the A.D.C. or the body of renters are to pocket the profits after paying the interest on the debentures. But the debentures themselves ought to be paid off, besides the interest. The expectation of a large income from professional companies was doomed for a number of years to disappointment. They are coming in greater quantities now, and although some of them may be beneath criticism they seem to please their public, many of whom perhaps prefer even Willard's Wanderers to the A.D.C. But of one thing we are certain, that if it becomes known amongst the travelling professionals that they may have to submit their performances to the censorship of the A.D.C. the knowledge is likely to make them hesitate before coming here.

We believe that if the debenture holders are consulted as they ought to be, they will express themselves satisfied with the prospects of their interest being paid under the system of free competition, and the trustees should certainly consult the public interest rather than the tastes of a class. But after all, if the A.D.C. want private performances, why not hire the house and keep it private?—*Shanghai Mercury*.

KOREA AS SHE WAS AND AS SHE IS NOW.

Korea, a peninsula in the Far East, for a long time isolated and untouched by external pressure, is about to emerge from darkness into light. What is the cause of her abandoning her isolation? It is the treaty concluded between Japan and Korea in 1876, and the strong impression made by the bombardment by the American and French fleets, in addition to the persuasive policy of the Chinese Government. At first the Koreans bitterly despised Europeans and Americans, and regarded them as savages, as we did some twenty years ago. Consequently when they saw the American and French men-of-war surveying their coast they met upon them, precisely as the Choshin men attacked the foreign ships at Shimoda. In Korea the complaint was returned by the destruction of her coast forts and striking terror into her people, whilst in Japan the people were impressed with the superiority of foreign arms, which latter became a subject of interest to the intelligible class. Thus the Koreans received the same impressions as we did ourselves. That occurrence, however, was not yet enough to cause Korea to change her isolation policy, the Government remained in *status quo ante* and the people assumed a hostile attitude against all foreigners. In 1875, when His Majesty's ship *Cyclops* was surveying the bay of Kooka, she was fired upon. In acknowledgment of the compliment she bombarded Yessuin, a fort in the bay, destroyed it, burnt down a tower, and took away all the ammunition, thus striking the Koreans with terror. These events account for the weakness of the Government and the terror they have of foreign arms. Availing themselves of the opportunity, when the Koreans discovered their inability to resist the power of foreign arms, and shrank in consternation and bewilderment, the Government sent out seven ships with an ambassador, who alternately threatening and reasoning, succeeded in concluding a treaty. This was the first step towards the enlightenment of Korea. In her then dilemma she had sent an ambassador to China for advice regarding her diplomatic relations with Japan, and upon him the Chinese officials impressed the absolute necessity for Korea to establish friendly relations with foreign nations. A proof of this is contained in the letter, then sent to the Korean Government by Li Hung Chang, and which was published at the time in the Japanese papers. Korea has always placed the utmost confidence in China, and the advice given by the above named statesman has undoubtedly had a great effect upon Korea in inducing her to open her doors to foreign intercourse. We will now proceed to point out the seed of innovation had already sprung up in Korea. The first ambassador, who came to Japan after the treaty was concluded, was Kinkishu, and the second Kinkishu, but besides them there came many Korean officials incognito to inspect the civilisation of Japan. Such visitors were shobekko and others, and it is very likely that the knowledge acquired by them, and the blessings of civilization they witnessed, gave an impetus to the growth of a new line in Korea. The establishment of a foreign office for instance, the remodeling of the military system, and the study of modern sciences, all this had been the result of the visit of the Korean officials, and the present aspect of Korea must be taken as forbidding her future. Thus, according to the latest news from that country, one Kori-kaku was sentenced to death for having urged the necessity of an anti-foreign policy upon the throne, and having reproached the King. Many following his example were exiled, and great excitement prevailed. In Japan too there was great excitement when the foreigners first set foot on her soil, and anti-foreign agitation was at its height, but the agitators were all severely punished. The present condition of Korea is precisely the same, and we may say that she is now in the first stage of civilization.

The real power of the Korean Government is in the hands of the progressive party, whilst the anti-foreign agitators are gaining popularity among the people, but impartial lookers-on must see how much they are in the wrong in persisting in this isolation policy. Nevertheless they are looked upon by the people as men of the true faith. When about twenty years since a Japanese anti-foreign agitator killed an Englishman at Namsamugi, and the British Legation, which then stood in Takanawa, was attacked, the public looked upon these barbarous outrages as meritorious acts, yet after the revolution had taken place, all these agitators discovered their mistake and employed their energies in the work of progress. For this reason it will not be in vain to hope that the Korean anti-foreign agitators will at no very remote distance correct their fault. It is now impossible for Korea to restore her former isolation, nor will the Government remain long in this dream, so dear to Korean minds. The Koreans have seen the moon-of-war and different products of modern civilization, and by degrees they will get an insight into the condition of the whole world. The diplomats of the Tokugawa Government knew nothing about the outside world, as is the case with the Koreans now. We do not give the anti-foreign agitation credit for enough power to overthrow the existing Government, as there are neither *daimios* nor *shoguns* in Korea. Therefore the power rests with the King, and the agitators cannot go so far as to completely destroy his authority. Besides, the Korean Government is not so weak as was the Tokugawa Government, which shivered in the collision with the united forces of the *daimios* and Imperialists, but no matter whether these agitators see their error or not, civilization has now a firm hold on the country and will inspire it with new life.—Translated from the *Choya Shinbun* in the *Japan Herald*.

MAILS LEAVING HONGKONG.

A MAIL WILL LEAVE
For Shanghai.—*Pet Fookiang*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Saigon.—*Pet Fookiang*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Saigon.—*Pet Volmer*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Swatow.—*Pet China*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—*Pet Fookiang*, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Portland (Oregon) and San Francisco.—*Pet Meath*, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—*Pet Sunda*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For San Francisco.—*Pet Metapedia*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Manila.—*Pet Esmeralda*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—*Pet Tannadice*, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, ed. Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.
The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Patriarch* left Singapore on the 12th, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.
The steamer *Elfers Castle* left Singapore on the 14th, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

A general weakness and further depreciation in nearly all local stocks constitute the principal feature in share business today. One small lot of Banks changed hands at 1 1/4 per cent. premium, but at this rate the stock was anything but firm, holders freely offering to sell without obtaining a single response. China Fires show a slight improvement, as we anticipated in our remarks yesterday would be the case, a few small lots finding purchasers at 200. Stocks are again weaker, as after business at 5 1/4 per cent. premium, 53 became the highest offer, and late in the afternoon a few small lots could not find buyers at the lower figure. A few more Steamboats have been negotiated at 25 1/2 per share premium, without, however, in any way affecting the quotation. No business in Sugars has been reported, but there are buyers at 167 ex div. Hotels are quiet but firm, and a number of the Ice Company's shares could be placed at 128. Other quotations remain unchanged.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—114 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.
North China Insurance Co.—\$1,175 per share.
Canton Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$871 per share, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$185 per share, sales.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$270 per share, sales.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sales.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$932 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$290 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$231 premium, sales.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$167 per share, ex div.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$128 per share, ex div, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$52 1/2 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 468.
Credits, at 4 months' sight 480.
ON BOMBAY.—
Bank Bills, on demand 210 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—
Bank Bills, on demand 210 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank Bills, on demand 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$660
(Allowance, Tael 7 1/2).
OLD MALWA per picul, \$705
(Allowance, Tael 6 1/2).
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$592 1/2
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$595
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$590
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$597 1/2
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$582 1/2
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$585 1/2
PERSIAN per picul, \$500

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

THIS DAY.							
Barometre - 4 A.M.	.....	30.25				
Barometre - 4 P.M.	.....	30.16				
Thermometer - 4 P.M.	.....	30.72				
Thermometer - 4 A.M.	.....	70				
Thermometer - 4 P.M.	.....	71				
Thermometer - 4 P.M.	.....	71				
Thermometer - 4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	68				
Thermometer - 4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	63				
Thermometer - 4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	64				
Thermometer - Maximum	.....	71				
Thermometer - Minimum (over night)	.....	67				